

before I returned in the autumn, and apparently of the same disease which sickened Pete. Bute died about three weeks after my departure, and Topsy about three weeks later. I was sorry to lose Bute for I valued her, but I was really sad at Topsy's demise—she had been an admirable pet from beginning to end, always quiet and docile, with all the virtues and none of the vices of her brother and sister, and she had become quite a companion.

Of course their food (they lived entirely on raw beef except a very occasional sparrow) probably did not agree with them, but I lay the cause of their death more to their want of freedom, and consequent lack of exercise. Pete was too young perhaps when I took him, and on account of his contrariness did not get the advantages the others did. He got no exercise whatever, and sickened long before the others showed any unhealthy signs. Bute was intractable, and though she could fly around a room and get some exercise that way, she seldom did. Topsy, on the other hand, got more or less of open-air freedom, and I feel sure would have lived had I been home to take her out.

In ending I would suggest that if any one wants more accurate data obtained under more natural conditions than the above, they should find some Hawk's nest of easy access, and climb up to it each day for regular data. I leave this task to some one else, however, as I have neither the time nor the patience.

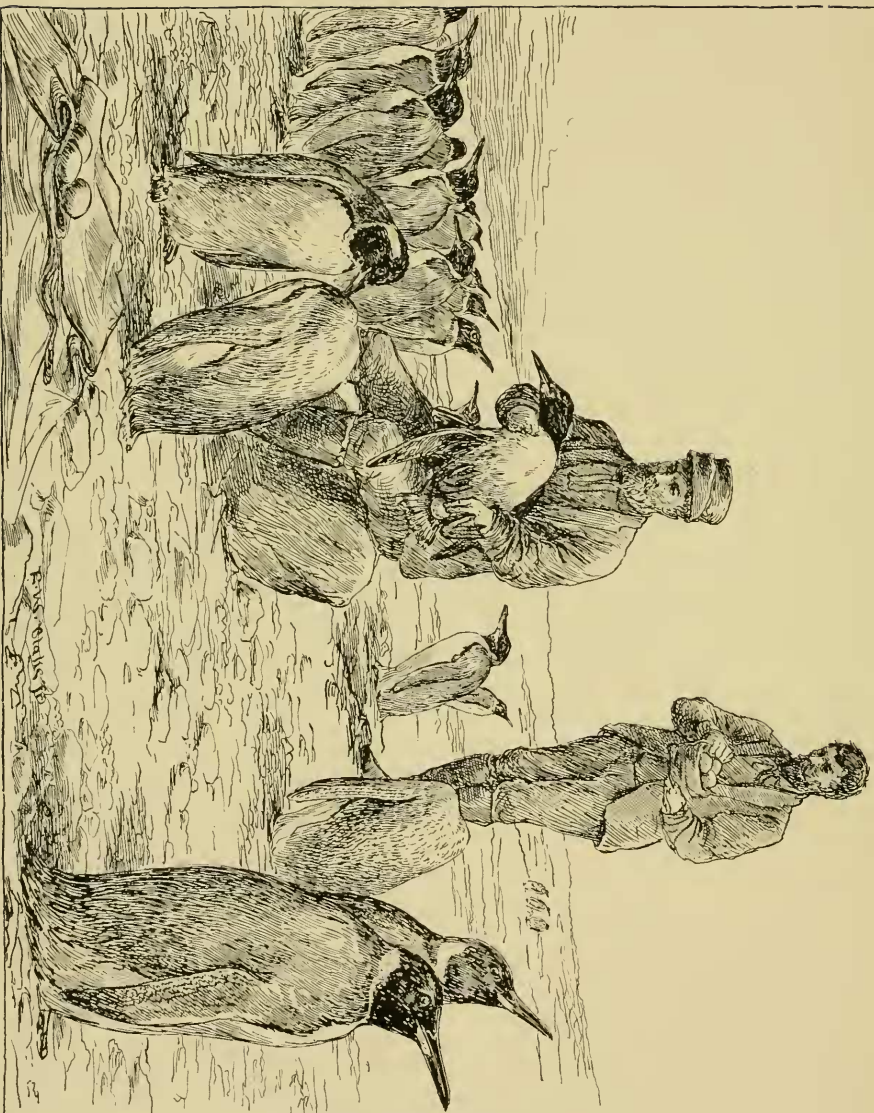


BREEDING HABITS OF THE KING PENGUIN (*APTENODYTES LONGIROSTRIS*).

BY R. G. HAZARD.

Plate VIII.

IN 'BULLETIN NO. 2' of the United States National Museum (p. 41), Dr. J. H. Kidder mentions a curious habit of the King Penguin (*Aptenodytes longirostris*) upon the authority of Captain Joseph J. Fuller. He says: "Captain Fuller, of the schooner Roswell King, informs me . . . that they [the King



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